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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 845)

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|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | GARIMA AGRAWAL | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 28264 |
| Center | ORN | Date | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
| 10 | 12.5 | |
| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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**All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.**

1. Soil management in Northeast India is critical for a viable agriculture economy. In this context, discuss the problems of soils in Northeast India. Suggest some steps that can be taken to counter this problem.
पूर्वोत्तर भारत में व्यावहारिक रूप से लाभप्रद कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए मृदा प्रबंधन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, पूर्वोत्तर भारत में मृदा संबंधी समस्याओं की चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के हल हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदम सुझाइये।

India in general and North East in particular is primarily dependent on Agricultural economy. Proper soil management is critical for viable agriculture in North East.

There are a number of problems of soil in NorthEast –

1) SOIL EROSION : is the most major problem that degrades fertility of soil by removing its upper layer. It is very common in N.E due to –

a. Hilly areas and steep slopes of hills are more prone.

b. High rainfall - almost throughout the year

c. Unconsolidated sedimentary rocks.

d. Frequent land slides - both due to tectonic activities and anthropogenic reasons like mining & dams.

2) BAD DRAINAGE OF SOIL : some areas of Brahmaputra basin face the

Intro

soil /infection

soil erosion

salinity - ingley

logged area.

steep slopes

unconsolid rock.

heavy rainfall

landslides

soil leaching

eg Meghalaya - Jhum cultivation.

steps

terrace farming

contour bund

gully plucking

slope wise

soil mulching

organic farming

awareness.

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problem of water logging and saline water - making soil uncultivable.

3) LEACHING OF SOIL.

Due to high humidity, and rainfall - plateaus of Meghalaya face problem of leaching and desilication.

4) Soil liquifection : ~~frequent~~ occurance of earth quake can cause this problem reducing strength of soil.

5) JHUM CULTIVATION : Prevailing practice of slash & burn cultivation leaves land fallow for over 5-10 years - which is prone to erosion.

However proper management of soil by adopting following practices and educating farmers about its consequences can help control ~~fac~~ erosion & degradation.

1) Terrace farming and step like farming can check erosion along slopes.

2) Contour bunding

3) Gully plugging in case of gully erosion.

4) Wiring or pelting of slopes to check land slides & ~~eco~~ soil runoff.

5) Organic farming - Can help practice

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more sustainable agriculture.

6) Educating & spreading awareness among tribes regarding jhum cultivation and other practices.

Government has launched schemes like paramparagat krishi yojna and soil health card - it is to be ensured that they are fairly implemented in North Eastern region ~~considering~~ in a manner conducive to their traditions and customs. Crop insurance for plantation cropping will also help boost agriculture economy of North East.

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2. How does the plate tectonics theory help explain the formation of Himalayas and Deccan Traps?
प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार हिमालय और दक्कन ट्रैप्स के निर्माण की व्याख्या करता है?

Plate tectonics is a theory developed by Mckenzie and Parkar to explain formation of continents, oceans and several landforms on them. It is development from sea spreading theory and Paleomagnetism. The theory proposes that there are there are three type of plate-interactions - 1. Convergence 2. Divergence and 3) Transform boundary movements between Oceanic and Continental (ocean-ocean, Continental-Continental ocean-cont.) plates. As a result of these interactions several landform such as fold mountains - Himalayas, ocean ridges and Deccan Traps have been formed.

Formation of Himalayas

Indian plate was initially part of Gondwana land. After its separation from that land it started its Northward journey towards Eurasian plate. There was Tethys sea in between Indian plate and Eurasian plate at that type. At first the interaction between oceanic plate (Tethys sea) and

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Continental plate convergence led to formation of Trans Himalayan volcanic ranges of Karakoram & Drass.

After the complete subduction of ocean plate; a continental (Indian) - continental (Eurasian) plate convergence led to formation of great fold mountains of Great Himalayas or Himadri, that are spread ~~for~~ across Suleiman-Kirthar ranges till Namcha Barwa.

Further compression of plate movement led to formation of recumbent folds in Himalayas - that ~~to~~ gave formation of Middle Himalayas - (Pir Panjal, Dhaulagiri, Kumaun etc).

The third phase of Himalayas - Shiwalik ranges however is not explained by plate tectonics - but a result of fluvial deposits of antecedent rivers.

FORMATION OF ~~HIMAL~~ DECCAN

Deccan Traps are part of Indian peninsula which is one of the oldest geographical landform ~~on~~ on earth.

After the separation from Gondwana land - during its northward journey

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Indian plate moved over REUNION ISLANDS. The volcanic or hotspot activity of these Islands over western part of peninsular led to spread of basaltic lava. Basaltic lava due to its fluidy nature spread across long distances and layers of such lava ~~gen~~ took form of DECCAN TRAPS - that we find across states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and nearby. Such a volcanic formation is the reason - the region is rich in black regur soil which is a boon for cotton cultivation.

Though Deccan Traps are ~~tect~~ stable but Himalayan region is still tectonically active and are still rising. It is prudential to save bio diversity of the region and establish effective disaster management system to effectively manage frequent Earth Quakes and land slides of the area.

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3. Inspite being one of the largest producer of fish, there is still considerable scope of improvement in the fishery sector. In light of the above statement, discuss the problems and prospects of Fishery industry in India with respect to both inland and marine fisheries.

मत्स्य के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक होने के बाद भी, मत्स्य-क्षेत्र में सुधार की अभी भी पर्याप्त संभावनाएँ हैं। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में भारत में अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री मत्स्यन दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त समस्याओं एवं संभावनाओं पर चर्चा करें।

Thanks to its peninsular (3 seas) shape and large inland water sources - India is one of the largest producers of fish, but still there is considerable scope of improvement in fishery sector. There are several problems, that our marine & Inland fishing sector is suffering from -

Marine fishing.

→ Poverty of our coastal fishermen.
→ lack of mechanization - unavailability of mechanized ships, nets, trawlers etc.
→ Deep sea fishing requires mech vessel, with inbuit cold storage & GPS system - ⇒ expensive for our farmers.
→ Disputed water with neighbours - Pakistan and srilanka
→ lack of modern fish preservation techniques like canning, freezing etc.
→ SW monsoon and tropical cyclones hinders fishing.

Inland fishing

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→ Unavailability of modern trawlers and nets.

→ Water contamination effecting fishing and health of marine life

→ Most of the states except kerela have not evolved advanced processing and preservation units.

→ Inadequate cold storage and hygiene standards.

Apart from these, both marine and inland fishing pose these challenges –

1. By catch, use of dynamite & drifting are harmful for environment & health of marine system.
2. Inadequate level of bio-technology for preservation of indegenous species through geno-plasm conservation.

studies show that Indian Ocean is least explored ocean for fishery. It is important for India to actualize its full potential by concentrating on 3 angles of fisheries –

1) finance to fishermen
2) Modernization of catching / processing / trading
3) Sustainability.

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4. Vegetation in deserts and saline areas have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the environment. Explain.

मरुस्थलों और लवणीय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली वनस्पति में स्वयं को पर्यावरण के प्रति अनुकूलित करने की अत्यधिक विशेषीकृत युक्तियाँ होती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Vegetation of a region adapts itself according to climate, topography and soil of the ecosystem. Such adaptation techniques are quite mature among vegetations of deserts & saline areas:

Xerophytic adaptions of desertic vegetations include the following.

1. No leaves or very short leaves -
2. long, fully developed and wellspread underground root system to absorb maximum ground water -
3. ~~&~~ leaves & ~~stem~~ trunks are succulent that is water storing - eg. Cactus
4. The shrubs are thorny or picky to save themselves from plant eating animals - eg babool -
5. wax coating, covered stomata large hair growth to conserve water from transpiration.

Some of these vegetations are -

1) Rain dependent - they often appear over ground after rainfall with perenial underground

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growth -

2) Groundwater dependent – long, woody tap roots to absorb moisture & nutrients from soil.

vegetation of Thar desert - ber, babool, Cactus and that cold deserts of J&K, H.P like Rhododendrons, deodar etc are examples of such wonderful adaptations.

Vegetation in saline environment are also very adaptive:

1) Their root system is generally above ground eg props, Parasytic roots ~~etc~~; pneumatophores, stilted roots.
2) The roots are made of soft tissues so that they can breath within water.
3) VIVIPARITY form of germination.
4) vegetations are salt-tolerant so that they survive in saline water like mangroves.
5). They tend to release the salt content above surface of leaves in form of thin white layer.

vegetations of mangroves of sunderban, Gujrat and even that of saline areas of semi Arid regions of Rajasthan / Haryana are examples of the same.

Though the vegetations are quite adaptive; but however deserts &

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saline areas of Arid / s.Arid regions are ~~most~~ least productive areas of world. Hence it is imperative to control further ~~spread~~ spread of desertification and soil salination in adjacent areas as per UNCCD — United nations convention on combating desertification.

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5. Give an account of the distribution of cement industry in India and the factors that affect its location. Also trace the growth of cement industry in India.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण और इसकी अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दें। साथ ही, भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग की वृद्धि की रूपरेखा भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

India's cement industry is one of the most advanced industries in country. While there are approximately 136 big cement industries and ≃350 smaller ones, the major industries are as follows-

| STATE | LIMESTONE SOURCE | CITIES. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Madhya Pradesh | Vindhyas - highest limestone reserve | Satna, katni Kymore. |
| 2. Rajasthan. | Aravali - 2nd highest | Sawai Madhopur, udaipur |
| 3. Andhra Pradesh | Telangana Plateau - 3rd. | Kareemnagar |
| 4. Maharashtra and Gujrat. | | |

Factors that affect its location are as follows -

1. Raw Material :
   a. Lime stone (60-65%)
   b. Coal
   c. Silica and Alumina
   d. Sea shell
   e. slag from steel plant

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f. Slag from fertilizers Industry

2. Energy : Cement Industry is a power intensive industry. It requires to burn the coal and fix its ash into lime stone. Hence nearby coal supply and or hydro electric power is envisaged

3. Labour : Being one of the ~~large~~ & core industries - it employs & requires huge pool of both technical as well as unskilled labour force.

4. Finance.

5. Market : sites where Construction and infrastructure is on boom.

However since it is a weight loosing industry - therefore nearby availability of raw material in general and lime stone in particular is the most crucial factor for its location.

India's growth in cement sector is much ~~too~~ commendable. India is second highest cement producer in world (after China). There are more than 450 small and big cement industries across India.

Recent decision of ministry of Transport to construct roads from cement instead of bitumin ~~is~~ will give a boost to cement

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Industries. More investment (Approx 500cr per mil tonn), skilled labours RnD and boosting demand can insure its further growth.

It is prudential that cement Industry tap full potential & opportunities offered by upcoming projects like Housing for All.

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6. Despite the enormous demand of electronics, the manufacturing of electronic goods has not been a feature of the Indian industry. Enumerate the reasons for the same. Suggest measures which are required to acheive the target of Net Zero Import by 2020.
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की भारी मांग के बावजूद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण भारतीय उद्योग का वैशिष्ट्य नहीं है। इसके कारणों को उल्लिखित करें। ऐसे उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो 2020 तक शुद्ध रूप से शून्य आयात का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु वांछित हैं।

India is one of the biggest consumers of electronics, but still manufacturing of electronics goods has not been a strength of our Industry, because of several factors-

1. Raw material - raw materials like silicon, P and rare earth like Lithium is not explored in abundence.
2. LPG Reforms : Post LPG Reforms, India was flooded by cheap imports of electronics that ruined our infant semiconductor industries & companies like OPTEL.
3. Biased govt policy towards service sector and software ignored electronics manufacturing.
4. IT Agreement of WTO allowed for tariff reduction on electronics goods & huge inflow came from China, Korea Us.
5. Out-dated courses of Indian universities and inadequate R&D in electronics sector.

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However, if some strong measures are taken, we can ~~achieve~~ revive the industry -

1. special focus on electronics under Make in India and Skill India

2. Ministry of electronics & IT has recently announced creation of "fund of funds" ~~for~~ of ≃ 5500 cr. for investment in electronics manufacturing.

3. Encourage rare earth matters of Kerala, Ramsetu & also import crucial raw material required.

4. Encourage MNC's to manufacture in India & technology transfer instead of setting only assembly plants. companies like Apple & Xiomi are planning their expansion in India. Govt. should ~~go~~ use this opportunity for the same.

5. Promote research & development, electronics based startups & university courses on electronics.

Adequate ~~way~~ push for electronics manufacturing will not only help meet aim of zero import by 2020 but also reduce our foreign dependence, create

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jobs and contain "brain drain" with flourishing opportunities at home.

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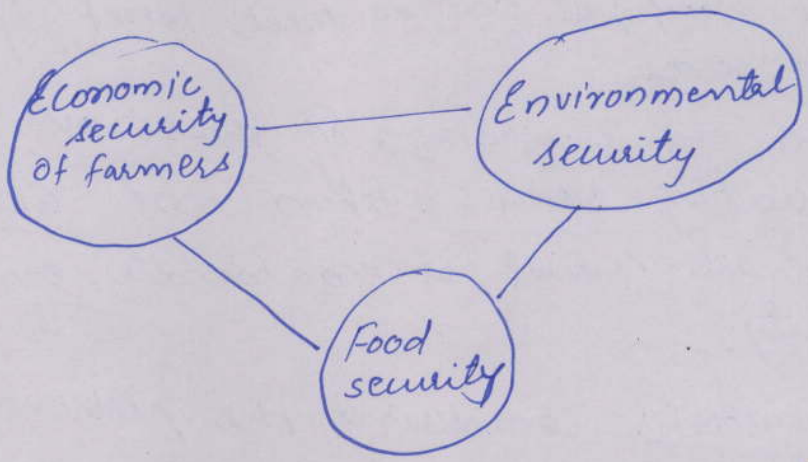
7. Agroforestry is seen as a solution to meet the challenges of food, nutrition, energy, employment and environment security. Elucidate.

कृषि-वानिकी को भोजन, पोषण, ऊर्जा, रोजगार और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों के समाधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Agroforestry refers to growing trees on farms along with traditional crops and animal husbandry.

Objectives of Agro forestry




It is a practice pursued since centuries but now, government is actively promoting it through 'National Agro forestry policy 2014' because it is seen as solution to-

1. FOOD & NUTRITION : Trees are great resources to fruits, fodder, fertilizers. These resources will not only feed farmers ~~or~~ ~~if~~ during crop failure but will ensure their nutritional requirements of vitamins. Extra production can be sold to markets - meeting food & nutrition requirement of local society as well.

2. ~~ENERGY~~

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ENERGY: Trees are the sources of TIMBER - which is still the most common fuel in rural areas. Given that 65% of timber requirement in India is met through farm grown trees - Agro forestry will help enhance its accessibility to women (who usually have to travel long distances to collect wood) as well as meet target of 33% forest cover.

The organic wastage of these can help in creating BIOMASS system and BIOGAS which are crucial for eco-friendly energy security.

EMPLOYMENT: Considering the problem of disguised unemployment in our agriculture - Agroforestry will act as cushion or buffer for our distressed farmers. If associated with complementary food processing industries like jam, sause etc - it will create numerous job opportunities for Agricultural Youth & landless labourers.

ENVIRONMENT SECURITY: In short term - Agroforestry's benefits can be seen in form of checking soil erosion, water conservation and maintaining micro climate.

But in long term - these farm trees will

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help in Carbon sequestration as well containing green house effect & ensuring environmental security.

Hence a coherent strategy under NAP - involving cooperation among central government, State governments, farmers, Agricultural scientists can help do is envisaged. Proper land ~~for~~ & tenancy reforms, loans for seeds and research on Agro-climatic farming will help in successful implementation of the mission.

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8. Explain the phenomenon of Tsunami formation and highlight reasons for India's vulnerability to Tsunamis. List some measures to mitigate the impact of Tsunamis.
सुनामी उत्पन्न होने की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए और सुनामी के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। सुनामियों के प्रभाव का न्यूनीकरण करने हेतु कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

TSUNAMI meanes 'Tsu' + 'Nami' - that is 'Harbour Waves' in Japanese. These are waves that are formed as a result of an Earth Quake inside the ocean at the sea floor. It can also be formed due to large upheavals in ocean like landslide or volcanic eruption.

The waves have great energy and speed - 700 km/hr in ocean. while moving in open ocean, their wavelength is around 200km but height is as less as 1km. This is why they are not observed too easily in open ocean. However as they reach coast - in shallow water waves' height reaches tremendously - upto 30 km and that ~~ted~~ leads to destruction of harbours and coasts. This is called "Land fall" of Tsunami.

Tsunamies occur the most in Paufic Ocean. Indian Ocean too is vulnerable to Tsunamis as it has many subduction zones and tectonically active regions - that can generate ~~tem~~ tremor waves.

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Considering that India has a long coast line and especially Eastern coast that is most vulnerable to Tsunami are the most densely populated areas of the world. At the landfall - Tsunami causes turbulent flow of water that completely ruins ports, cities, farms & settlements. This impact is very hard to be mitigated by a single country alone due to its sheer scale of destruction.

But still, Post 2004 Tsunami disaster, India has joined International Tsunami warning system in 2004. These advanced warning system & simulation of their spread prepared by Institute of Ocean Information sciences (Hyderabad) can allow administration to evacuate risky areas in time.

Training and involving local community is of utmost importance as declared in SENDEI FRAMEWORK for DISASTER MANAGEMENT. Simple observations & vigilance like retreating coast line in case of Tsunami can go a long way in mitigating impact during and before "golden hours."

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And lastly enough emphasis must be given on 3R's of Disaster - Response, rescue and relief / rehabilitate because even UN says "Its not enough to save life alone, it is important to give back life of dignity."

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**9.** Explain the role of Himalayas in influencing the climate of South Asia. Enumerate the changes observed recently in the Himalayan region with respect to climate and geomorphology. What are the possible anthropogenic causes behind them ?

दक्षिण एशिया की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में हिमालय की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। हिमालयी क्षेत्र में जलवायु और भू-आकृतिविज्ञान के संबंध में हाल ही में चिन्हित किए गए परिवर्तनों की गणना कीजिए। इनके पीछे संभावित मानवजनित कारण क्या हैं?

Himalayas are the most unique geographical feature of south Asian region which acts as a physical, ecological and cultural divide from the world. There is crucial role of Himalayas in shaping south Asian climate –

1. It acts as a shield between cold siberian winds and India – maintaining its temperature to moderate level.
2. It acts as a barrier to monsoon winds and brings rain to most of south Asia.
3. Its glaciers are a great source of water to rivers like Indus, Ganga & brahmputra giving them perenial nature of flow.
4. Himalayas are home to huge diversity of flora & fauna - Starting from Tr deciduous forests to Temperate & alpine forests at the top. such diverse biota impacts climate of S.Asia as well as gives several forest resources.

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5. Heating of Tibetan plateau defines strength of Tropical Easterly jet stream and in turn strength of SW monsoon & rainfall.

Therefore its said that had there not been Himalayas - northern part of India & S.Asia would perhaps been a cold desert.

However, these strong shield like mountains are most fragile areas of world. Several Himalayan studies including IPCC has noted following changes in its climate & geomorphology -

1. Shrinking and melting of glaciers.
Acc, to IPCC - gangotri is shrinking at the rate of 28 m/year.
2. More frequent land slides.
3. More ~~frequent~~ intense Earth quakes.
4. Forest fires.
5. Avalanches are more common now.

Though it is a tectonically active region - that is bound to face deastrophic activities but, some of these changes can be attributed to anthropogenic reasons. They are -

1. Indiscriminate mining activities.
2. Unscientific dam construction.
3. Migration ~~to~~ of aboriginal tribal communities to plain areas leaving area devoid of their tradition knowledge.

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4. Rampant deforestation & over grazing.
5 Global warming.

Rising sea level, melting of snow at Antarctica & Himalayas are alarming signals of impact of global warming. Effective climate change control strategies by global & local communities is need of the hour.

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**10.** Explain the different types of earthquake waves and the concept of shadow zone. What inferences can we draw from shadow zones regarding the interior of the Earth?
विभिन्न प्रकार की भूकम्पीय तरंगों और छाया क्षेत्र की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भांग के संबंध में छाया क्षेत्रों से हम क्या निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं?

Earth Quake is a tectonic phenomena that is caused by release of energy across of a fault in earth's crust. occurance and intensity of earth Quakes is detected by detecting seismic waves that are called Earth Quake waves.

There are two types of E.Q waves -
1) Body waves 2) Surface waves.

Body waves are of two types -

1. P waves - These are primary waves. they start from the hypocentre and spread in all directions and then reach surface the first. They are longitudenal waves that propogate in direction of propogation of wave vibrating material of earth forming crests & troughs. They travel in all mediums.

2. S waves - These are body waves that appear 2nd on the surface after P waves. These waves move/vibrate perpendicular to direction of propogation of wave. They are unique as they only travel in solid medium.

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Apart from these - there are R-waves and love-waves that are surface waves - they are the most destructive in nature.

Seismic waves - S and P form shadow zone on earth surface - that is the zone where they can not be detected on a seismograph. This is due to phenomena of reflection and refraction. Because S waves can not travel through liquid medium and P waves refract - changing their direction in different mediums; this gives emergence of shadow zones. Shadow zone of P waves is from 105° - 145° east & west of epicentre; while that of S waves is longer from ≃105° E to 105° W from epicentre.

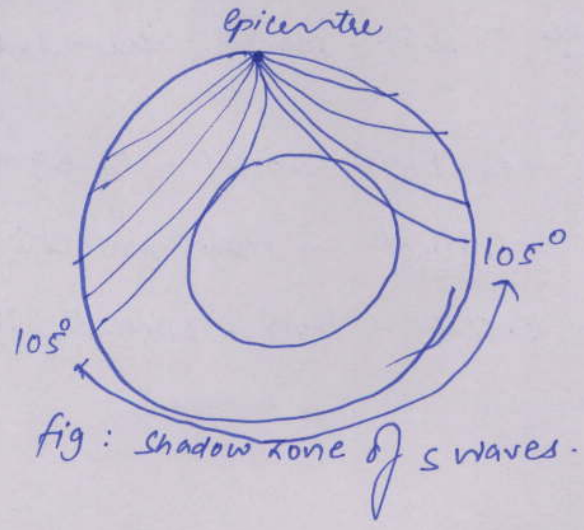


fig: Shadow zone of S waves.

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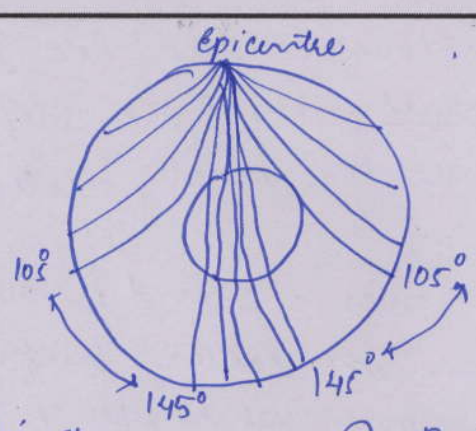


fig: shadow zone of P waves.

formation of shadow zones, and properties of reflection & refraction of S & P waves give us much crucial information about earth's interior. It tells us that

→ Earths interior is not uniformly solid (S waves)

→ There are density variations in different layers of its interior (P waves).

→ There are following layers of Earth:

1. CRUST - outermost - density ≃ 3gm/cm³ - ≃ 70km
2. ~~Outer~~ Moho's discontinuity & Outer Mantle.
3. Aesthenosphere - soft - plastic like radio active layer
4. Mantle (Inner Mantle) - solid - ≃ 5gm/cm³ density
5. Outer core - liquid - ~~non~~ convection prone
6. Inner core - solid - Iron & Nickel - Nife layer - most dense.

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**11.** Explain the difference between chemical weathering and physical weathering. What is the ecological and economic significance of weathering?

रासायनिक अपक्षय और भौतिक अपक्षय के बीच अन्तर की व्याख्या कीजिए। अपक्षय का पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक महत्व क्या है?

Weathering refers to effects of elements of weather and climate on rocks and breaking down upper layers of rock. Weathering can be of either chemical weathering or physical weathering. Differences between them are -

| Chemical | Physical |
|---|---|
| → It is due to reaction of water, acid, carbon ~~dio~~ oxide on parent rock material and breaking them down by Chemical reactions | → It is due to a. Gravitational force or shear stress b. Thermal expansion or contraction c. Frequent freezing and thawing. |
| → It changes chemical property and structure of rock. for eg formation of gypsum from lime stone. | → It may not ~~necessa~~ change chemical nature but only changes physical structure. |
| → Chemical weathering involves Carbonation, Solution, hydration etc. | → physical weathering involves exfoliation, expansion, contraction etc. |
| → eg. formation of feldspar, salt, $NaHCO_3$. | → eg. Exfoliated dome in Bongir (A.P.). |

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Weathering is not simply just another geological process but has great economic significance.

Economic Significance :

Weathering process like chemical leaching helps in making plateaus enriched in valuable minerals like Iron, Manganese Bauxite etc which are crucial for national economy. For eg. all laterite plateaus in Odisha, Jharkhand, TN are rich in Iron and other minerals. Even physical weathering aids in exploiting minerals easily by bringing them closer to surface and by breaking them down - which are otherwise economically unviable to explored. For eg. despite having huge rare earth material reserve in India - we could not explore them much because of difficulty in exploitation of unweathered material -

Ecological significance :

Weathering is very crucial for SOIL FORMATION. And since flora and fauna of any region deeply depends upon its soil profile and depth of its weathered mantle - it has a huge impact on

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defining bio-system of a region.
For eg Tropical rainforests of Amazon basin possess highest bio-diversity because of long depth of weathered mantle.

Weathering also aids in mass movement and erosion which in turn shape relief of our landscape and create different landforms.

Hence process of weathering has influence on ~~ov~~ each - resource mobilization, biological activities and ecology.

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**12.** Tropical regions are not only the most resource rich but also one of the most underdeveloped regions of the world. What are the factors responsible for this? How have some of the tropical countries turned their natural limitations to their advantage? Illustrate.

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्र न केवल सर्वाधिक संसाधन संपन्न हैं वरन् विश्व के सर्वाधिक अविकसित क्षेत्रों में से भी एक हैं। इसके लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? कुछ उष्णकटिबंधीय देशों ने अपनी प्राकृतिक रूकावटों (बाधाओं) को स्वयं हेतु लाभप्रद स्थितियों में किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tropical regions are the most resource rich in terms of - solar energy, adequate rainfall, minerals and fertile agricultural lands. But, however are most underdeveloped regions of world - for eg Tropical desert - SAHARA region of Africa. There are numerous factors responsible for this -

1) Climate - is extremely hot and humid at most of the places - that affect efficiency & productivity of people.

2) Natural disasters - like tropical cyclones, and Tsunamis have huge destructive impact on economics as well as society. Eg - Bangladesh.

3) Erratic Monsoon - South & S.E Asian region is primarily dependent on monsoon for their agriculture. Its erratic nature and phenomenas like EL-NINO make adverse impact on their agriculture

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for eg India, Indonesia, Australia.

4) Most prone to communicable diseases like Malaria, dengue, Chickenguniya, Ebola etc - put heavy pressure on social infrastructure of these countries. eg. Most S. African countries like Nigeria, Congo, Chad.

5) Colonial past - Colonisation by western countries ~~impact~~ deferred their development stories. eg- India, Africa, Indo China, SE Asia etc.

However, determination and attitude of society can turn natural limitations into strengths as in case of some tropical countries like→

1. Singapore - once a trading post - has now become strongest economy of ASEAN - using its strategic marine location & strait of Malacca.

2. Indonesia & Srilanka have ~~improved~~ taken advantage of plantation - agriculture to support economy. Srilanka also declared itself Malaria - free recently.

3. Islands like Mauritius, ~~Tourist~~ Maldives and Australia boosted their TOURISM taking advantage of their sunic

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beauty.

4) Brazil used its minerals reserves & MINAS GARAIS as growth pole of nation.

5) Mediterranean countries have advanced their horticulture.

6) Even India has used its vulnerable long coastline for its port led development.

Taking advantage of our intensive agriculture & minerals like iron and human capital (IT) we are exporting all - goods & services to the world - turning our limitations into advantages.

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**13.** Coral reefs are the most biologically diverse and economically valuable ecosystems on earth. Elaborate. Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of coral reefs across the world. Also, list some measures that have been taken for their preservation.

प्रवाल भित्तियाँ पृथ्वी पर जैविक रूप से सर्वाधिक विविधतापूर्ण और आर्थिक रूप से मूल्यवान पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्व में प्रवाल भित्तियों की कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके संरक्षण हेतु किए गए कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Coral reefs are formed as result of symbiotic relationship between hard polyps and algae- zooxanthalae.

They are the most biologically diverse & economically valuable eco-systems on earth that they are called Tropical rainforests of the oceans.

Reasons for their high value are -

1) Great grounds for catching Planktons hence - good for fishes and other marine organisms -

2) They trap the sediments and act as first deterrence against sea-storms & Tsunamis ⇒ much valuable for economy & society.

3) Their beautiful colours in water form the coral islands to be most sought after tourist locations eg. Maldives, lakshdweep.

4) They are highly efficient in

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nutrient recycling - and hence they keep water nutrient rich to maintain high biological diversity as well as ~~too~~ ecological stability.

However recent reports of heavy coral bleaching in Great barrier reef of Australia point to their decline. The reasons are -

1) Temperature (Major cause)

Coral reefs are extreme sensitive to their narrow temp range. Excess Temperature beyond 30°C or too cold temperature disrupts enzymes of zooxanthalae & starts bleaching.

2) Solar radiation :

Direct solar radiation in summer months can sometimes cause impairments to photosynthetic cells of zoo xanthalae.

3) sedimentation - & pollution.

4) Nutrient inflow : Nitrate, Ammonia etc.

5) Epizootics : Pathogenic diseases -

6) Fresh water dillution.

7) Eutrophication (minor cause) may decrease their resistance.

8) Natural - storms, floods, El-nino.

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However there are attempts being made at both national & international level to conserve them.

1. NASA has launched dedicated satellite to study great barrier reef.

2) In India coral reefs are part schedule I of wildlife Protection Act 1972.

3) In India, they are part of Coastal regulation zone (CRZ-I) where development activities are regulated & restricted.

4) SICOM : society of Integrated coastal managemenment.

5) National & state level coastal zone regulation authorities to abate pollution & conserve coastal areas along with coral reefs.

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**14.** Despite EIA being a useful policy tool for sustainable development, deficiencies in its design and implementation have prevented it from realising its potential. Discuss.

संधारणीय विकास के लिए एक उपयोगी नीतिगत उपकरण होने के बावजूद, पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ई.आई.ए.) की अभिकल्पना (डिजाइन) और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कमियों ने इसकी सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को साकारित होने से बाधित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a planning tool to harmonize developmental process with environmental concerns.

Through its steps like screening, scoping, public hearing and appraisal - it not only calculates possible environmental impacts of projects but also suggests effective mitigation efforts, alternative and management plan (EMP) to help decision makers take effective decisions that ensure sustainable development.

However certain deficiencies in its design & implementation have prevented it from realising its potential -

Applicability

→ There are a number of projects with severe Environmental impact being exempted from EIA either because not being part of schedule (1) of EPA or due to ~~ters~~ investment less that prescribed limit.

Design

→ Composition of EIA Authority lack adequate experts from environmentalists

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and social scientists

→ The very process that the project proponent hires EIA Agency to assess his project reduces possibility of a fair & sincere assessment. Because the aim of agency is to "utilize / exploit natural resources and not to conserve it."

Public Hearing

→ Since public consultations are not involved at initial stages of project planning - it leads to conflicts at later stages. eg. vedanta case in Orissa.

→ A number of projects are exempted from public hearing step of EIA.

Reliable data

→ In Rapid EIA, baseline data is collected only for one season which is not comprehensive.

Implementation

→ Evidences have shown use of fraud data for assessment. indicating need for centralized baseline data.

→ Consultancy agencies are paid in huge amounts by project proponents raising questions about their integrity

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→ Certain EIA reports of projects of Atomic energy are not accessible to public.

→ Bulky & technical nature of EIA reports are not understandable to public impeding transparency & accountability

Recomendations like an Independent EIA authority & stablishment of a central fund to fund these agencies will help their effective implementation.

However EIA has time & again given due voice to affected population - especially tribals - as in case of Dongra Kondh tribe who rejected bauxite mining in Niyamgiri hills. Hence some good governance principles in EIA process will continue to ensure sustainable development in the country.

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**15.** According to the Indian Fertiliser Scenario 2014, the use of urea in India has increased by more than 50 per cent since 2000. How does human intervention turn nitrogen from a nutrient to a pollutant? Discuss the impacts of nitrogen pollution on environment and human health. Also, explain how nitrogen pollution can be managed.

भारतीय उर्वरक परिदृश्य 2014 के अनुसार, भारत में यूरिया का उपयोग सन् 2000 के बाद 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गया है। मानवीय हस्तक्षेप किस प्रकार नाइट्रोजन को एक पोषक तत्व से प्रदूषक के रूप में परिवर्तित कर देता है? पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Nitrogen forms a biogeochemical cycle on earth. It is an important nutrient for the growth of crops & plants. However as the ~~use of~~ excessive use of $N_2$ increases due to human intervention - the natural cycle gets altered and disturbs the $N_2$ balance in environment turning it into a pollutant.

- As highlighted by Indian fertilizer scenario 2014, use of nitrogenous urea in India has increased by more than 50% since 2000. Such indescriminate use of fertilizers due to large subsidies on fertilizers & lack of agricultural education among farmers.
- Such excess nitrogen - flows through agricultural runoff and

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mixes with aqu aquatic systems like lake & oceans leading to Eutrophication. The same leaches into ground water, contaminating our source of drinking water.

Nitrogen pollution has severe adverse impact on Environment.

1. Emissions of $NO_x$ in atmosphere leads to formation of photochemical smog - worsening air quality, pulmonary diseases & reducing visibility.

$NO_x + HC_x + \text{sunlight} + O_3 \rightarrow \text{smog}$

2. $NO_x$ in atmosphere can also cause ACID RAIN - which not only harms biodiversity, oceans & human health but also corrodes precious metals & other ~~metals like~~ materials like rubber & textile.

3. Nitrogen as surface runoff increases nutrient level in lakes & marine systems (cultural eutrophication) - may culminate into harmful algal blooms - disturbing entire marine ecosystem.

It has severe impacts on human health as well

1. Respiratory diseases

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2. Bronchitis
3. Blue baby syndrome (Nitrogenated haemoglobin)
4. Biomagnification from consumption of contaminated water or fishes etc.

Considering the impacts - it is imperative to check Nitrogen pollution.

1. Soil health card scheme - to rationalize use of fertilizers.
2. Agricultural research & development. "Lab to field" programs to demonstrate farmers diff technologies & educate them.
3. Rationalize fertilizer subsidies.
4. Waste water treatment of Industrial effluents before dumping into a water body.
5. Control vehicular emissions through improved public transport system, adoption of Bharat VI norms effectively.

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**16.** Temperate grasslands are called 'Granaries of the world'. Elucidate. How have the farming practices adopted in these regions impacted the environment?

शीतोष्ण घास के मैदानों को 'विश्व के अन्न भंडार' कहा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन क्षेत्रों में अपनायी गई कृषि प्रथाओं ने पर्यावरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Temperate grasslands are plains regions of mid latitudes characterised by relatively trees less, grasslands with nutritous grasses and fertile soil. Such soil, moderate rain and Temperate-temperatures are beneficial for numbers of grains especially WHEAT, CORN and BARLEY.

This is evident in world distribution of temperate grasslands & crops.

1. PRAIRIES – of USA & CANADA – grow wheat, corn, oats & cotton. USA is largest producer of wheat in world.
2. STEPPES – of central Asia & Russia is called as 'Wheat bowl of Asia".
3. PAMPAS – of S.America also grow a variety of grains & fodder crops. Their nutritous Alfa-Alfa grass is good for sheeps & goats.
4. VELDTS of South Africa also grow wheat, rye, cotton and have developed animal rearing as well.

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5. DOWNS of Australia though are part of temperate grasslands - they have focussed more on animal ranching, dairy and meat as compared to grain production.

The reason, that climate is favourable and most of these regions come under developed countries of world - they have adopted extensive farming - which is though beneficial economically but has quite impacted the environment -

1. Extensive truck farming focusses on MONOCULTURE - where soil is deprived of its natural fertility in absence of diverse cropping.
2. Extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides adversely impacts soil fertility & may lead to its salinity
3. Excessive use of nitrogen - fertilizers disturb nitrogen cycle and causes atmospheric pollution & imbalance.
4. such farming though gives high yield per person - but employs less number of farmers. That is excess mechanization replaces human employment opportunities.

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5. Use of high level of chemicals change the organic nature of crop and adversely impact health. This is why there is new trend towards organic food among western communities.

6. Such farming also disturbs bio-diversity - as more emphasis is given on those crops that have higher cash incentives compared to their ecological & nutritional significance.

~~There is~~ That's why international community is now focussing on more sustainable agriculture. Even India has adopted National actional plan for sustainable Agriculture as part of its National action plan for climate change. Which is a step in right direction.

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**17.** Enumerate the global targets and priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Discuss the positive features and limitations of the framework.

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण हेतु सेनडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप कार्रवाई के लिए वैश्विक लक्ष्यों और प्राथमिकताओं की गणना कीजिए। इस फ्रेमवर्क की सकारात्मक विशेषताओं और सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction is a successor of HYOGO FRAMEWORK and is going to be a guiding lamp for international communities to design their disaster management frameworks for 2015-2030.

There are four priorities envisaged under sendai framework -

1. Understand the risks and analysis
2. Investing in risk reduction
3. Improving governance system to better manage risks.
4. Capacity building for better preparedness, early warning system, response and recovery.

Framework has also formulated global targets to be achieved by 2030.

1. Reduce the number of disasters -
2. Reduce the number of people affected by disaster.
3. Reduce the economic loss due to disasters.
4. Reduce the Infrastructure loss due to disasters.

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5. Improve international cooperation to achieve the targets -

6. Increase number of countries having legal /institutional mechanisms for disaster risk reduction.

The framework has a paradigm shift from conventional post disaster management to risk reduction. Hence it is more proactive than reactive. It has an integrated approach incorporating all four stages of DM - prevention, mitigation, /risk reduction, preparedness and response. Also, a clear target seeking international cooperation is recommendable considering global nature/ regional nature of disasters as compared to national specific nature. It also appreciates contribution of community and local people in DM which is must to involve first responders in DM & utilizing their traditional wisdom.

However, there is clear mechanism established for technology transfer and finance mobilization - which are the two key hindrances on path of risk reduction in developing and least developed countries.

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it is a significant guideline.

But nevertheless - India being signatory of framework must align its national disaster management plans & policies with Sendai framework along with guiding philosophies of PARIS SUBMIT and SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

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**18.** What is a heat wave? Discuss the health impacts of heat wave in India. Analyse the reasons behind high incidence of mortality rates due to heat wave in India. Suggest measures to tackle the above problem.

हीट वेव (ऊष्ण लहर) क्या है? भारत में ऊष्ण लहर के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में इस घटना के कारण उच्च मृत्यु दरों की घटना के पीछे विद्यमान कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उपर्युक्त समस्या का समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Heat waves refer to atmospheric conditions in months of summer when temperature is extremely high. It is usually referred to as "Loo" in Northern India.

However in some parts of India - extreme heating in pre monsoon months sometimes lead to convectional - light showers which are referred to as kal baisakhi - (WB), blossom showers (Kerala) etc.

But usually they are being referred to 'Loo' that are common in UP, Bihar, Orissa East Maharashtra, & Rajasthan. Health impacts of heatwave are quite severe in India:-

1) Fever, extreme body temperature
2) Food poisoning - due to food contamination in high temperature
3) Diarrhoea.
4) Tanning, and extreme form of skin - burn can sometime expose body to UV radiations and cause dangerous consequences.
5) Incidents of sunstroke are also more frequent during summer days
6) Dehydration, and in general low productivity.

In severe cases - direct exposure to heat waves can even lead to loss of life.

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:- As we hear numbers of death cases ~~every~~ due to heat wave every year in month of April-May. Reasons behind high incidence of mortality rates are -

1. Geographical - India is a TROPICAL country - so naturally more exposed to sun but during summers due to apparent movement of sun - sun comes overhead on our latitudes giving intense insolation. low diurnal range.
2. Poor Infrastructure: There are many homeless beggers or travelers who do not have proper shelter to save themselves.
3. Poor health infrastructure to control the sickness before it reaches to level of mortality.
4. Many farmers & agricultural labourers work in afternoon w/o shade - exposing them to sun.
5. lack of transport facilities force people in general & students in particular to travel/walk long distance to schools.
6. lack of refrigeration facilities of food lead to more incidences of food poisoning.

Heat waves are climatological ~~disas~~ hazards that can be well estimated before there arrival and be prepared for. Some measures to tackle the problems -

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1. IMD should forecast heatwaves in advance.
2. Information dissemination through multiple means of communication - Radio, TV, Papers so that the weather forecast reaches the ~~farthest~~ remotest person and is able to stay home.
3. construct travel shelters across highways and at public places.
4. Establish drinking water facilities ~~at~~ ~~master~~ alongside roads.
5. Primary health care system should be trained and prepared to handle patient overflow during summers.
6. District administration can declare orders to close the schools in peak heat waves days.

Any hazard turns a disaster only when vulnerable community is exposed to it. Its imperative to apply visionary preparedness & mitigation techniques along with effective emergency response as envisaged in Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction.

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**19.** "Rising accidents involving merchant ships leading to oil spills in Indian waters is a growing concern that needs to be addressed." Discuss the impact of oil spills on marine environment. Also, suggest measures to prevent such disasters.

"व्यावसायिक जहाज संबंधी दुर्घटनाएँ निरंतर बढ़ने के कारण भारतीय जलीय क्षेत्र में तेल रिसाव की चिंता उत्पन्न हो रही है, जिसका समाधान करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।" समुद्री पर्यावरण पर तेल रिसाव के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस प्रकार की आपदाओं का निवारण करने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recent accident of oil spill near Kattipar port (Chennai) due to collision of two oil ships brings light to prevailing problem of OIL SPILL and its disastrous impact on our marine life - that are as follows -

1. Though 2/3 of oil evaporates with 21 days but during this time - it spreads across long distances over sea.
2. Sea surface covered with oil is unable to receive sunrays and oxygen - that leads to killing of planktons and in turn mass killing of fishes.
3. Oil sometimes spread till ~~beaches~~ continental shelf & beaches leading to killing of turtles, birds and disrupts entire marine ecosystem.
4. When oil sinks seabed and in other directions - even coral reefs are adversely impacted.
5. In some cases it can lead to eutrophication of water & hence lead to Algal bloom.
6. Since oil is non bio degradable - bio accumulation of toxic can even enter human food chain disrupting human health

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7. The oil slick near beaches not only destroys much important sea weeds but makes the beaches dirty & aesthetically unattractive leading to loss of TOURISM as well. ~~And~~ also creates unhygienic conditions for coastal community & migratory birds & species.

However - oil spill - as an industrial disaster is quite preventable →

1) Quality of equipments & maintainance :
It is to be ensured that all ~~mechanical~~ parts of oil vessels & ships are of high quality and are regularly maintained against any possible leakage.

2) Technology - precise use of GPS & IRNSS satellite) and GIS technologies can minimise incidents of collisions.

3) International ~~collisions~~ cooperation : considering - that these disasters are not peculiar to specific national boundary - international cooperation on risk reduction through knowledge & information sharing, technology transfer and training ~~activity~~ exercises can be effective. Already IMO convention is in place.

4). Government and responsible authority - Coast Guards should have a 24/7 emergency response team ready for quick response & recovery.

5) standard safety operations must be followed.

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Along with preventive measures - it is crucial to use technically sound cleansing methods ~~to~~ like bio remediation, chemical absorbants. pressure water / foam are used to contain its spread and minimise the loss of marine life.

~~Its~~ Periodic review, monitoring and evaluation of National Oil spill disaster contingency Plan and its implementation would ensure that such accidents ~~as~~ don't ~~[illegible]~~ recur in our seas.

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**20.** Forest fire pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime of flora and fauna. What are the causes of forest fire? Discuss the ecological, economic and social impacts of forest fires.

दावानल *(जंगल में लगने वाली आग)* न केवल वन सम्पत्ति बल्कि क्षेत्र की संपूर्ण वनस्पतियों और जीवों के लिए भी खतरा प्रस्तुत करती है। वनों में आग लगने के कारण क्या हैं? दावानलों के पारिस्थितिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Forest fire of Uttarakhand - Himalayas in 2015 and many cases of forest fire in dense forests of Orissa & M.P alarm us about a threat - not only to forest wealth but the entire regime of flora & fauna. There are many causes attributed to them -

1) Prevalent high temperatures - especially during dry summer days.

2) Erratic climate conditions for eg. El-NINO in 2015-16.

3) Migration of local tribal communities from forest uplands to plain areas. So there is no community to act as first responders & contain the fire

4) Mismanagement of funds for forest & disaster management also makes the disaster prevention inefficient.

5) Resin of certain trees especially pine trees is highly inflammable - while dry leaves of Saal - Sagaun in dry deciduous forests are also highly inflammable.

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The forest fires not only pose threat to forest ~~eco~~ wealth but also has deep ecological, economic & social impacts -

Ecological Impacts - Destruction of forests at large scale not only leads to falling down of trees which are crucial for carbon sequestration but also leaves dependent fauna - homeless posing threat to entire ecosystem. Such invaded land is ~~also~~ also more prone to soil erosion.

However in case of limited fire - it can sometime help in sidling and flowering as well as help clear invasive grass species.

Economic Impacts -

Acc. to world bank data India lost 2.2% of GDP to disasters in 1990's-2000s. Hence worst impact of any disaster is its high cost of emergency-response.

Apart from this, Forests are huge source of valuable timber, fuel, food & medicinal sources. loss of that impacts economy as well.

long spread invadation ca ~~is~~ is more prone to floods as well. So one disaster's spill ones effects can lead to another one with deep ecological/ economic & social impacts.

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SOCIAL IMPACTS :-

Forest lands are home to many aboriginal tribal communities like Gaddis, bakarwals, bhotiyas, bhils etc. Such accidents lead to loss of life & property & causes their displacement - which is difficult to be rehabilitated / reconstructed back.

It also disrupts the supply of essential services & infrastructure eroding the benefits of hitherto development. And considering the fact that poor, women, children - already under-privileged sections of society are more ~~prone~~ vulnerable to such accidents - ~~the~~ the impacts lead to more disturbed & disparate society.

Effective, transparent and accountable forest administration in collaboration with local communities & Environmental organisations can limit the accidents of forest fire to great extent so that there are no hindrances in our vision of achieving 33% forest cover under GREEN INDIA.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 846)

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|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | GARIMA AGRAWAL | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 28264 |
| Center | ORN | Date | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12.5 | |
| 2 | 12.5 | |
| 3 | 12.5 | |
| 4 | 12.5 | |
| 5 | 12.5 | |
| 6 | 12.5 | |
| 7 | 12.5 | |
| 8 | 12.5 | |
| 9 | 12.5 | |
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| 11 | 12.5 | |
| 12 | 12.5 | |
| 13 | 12.5 | |
| 14 | 12.5 | |
| 15 | 12.5 | |
| 16 | 12.5 | |
| 17 | 12.5 | |
| 18 | 12.5 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | |
| 20 | 12.5 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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**All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.**

1. Give an account of the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. What is the difference between Nritta, Nritya and Natya? Also, discuss how Indian classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality.

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के विशिष्ठ लक्षणों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। नृत्त, नृत्य और नाट्य के बीच क्या अंतर है? साथ हीं, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि कैसे भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य आध्यात्मिकता की एक मिसाल हैं।

Bharata's 'Natyashastra' gives an account of distinguishing features of Indian classical dances and music. All Indian classical dances have features of - Tandav (pure dance steps, force) and Lasya (grace, emotions, feminine). Different regions have developed different dance forms with strict rules and distinguished features. According to Sangeet Natak Academy eight classical dances of India are:

1. Bharat Natyam
→ Developed in Tamil Nadu,
→ Developed from Devdasi system
→ 'Mudras', 'eye movement' and 'fanlike costume' are crucial.
→ Generally performed by solo female dancers.

2. Mohini Attam.
→ Kerela
→ solo, female dance
→ Dominant feature: 'Lasya' - grace, feminity sensuality
→ White & golden costume.

3. Kathakali

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· Kerela
· Male, generally solo
· Elaborate facial makeup with each color having spiritual significance
· Emphasis on dramatic expressions.
· Traditional headgear.

4. Kuchipudi
· Andhra Pradesh
· Originally only male dancers used to perform now both male & female dance
· Carnatic music and mridungam has to be accompanied.
· Dancer sometimes becomes singer.

5. Odishi
· Orissa, Temple dance
· Close to Bharat Natyam
· Special emphasis on mudras - especially "TIBHAGA". Hence called 'moving sculpture'.

6. Manipuri
· Manipur
· Dance along with kirtan.
· dedicated to Radha krishna stories.
· ~~Performed on shankardev's borgeete~~.
· Not much emphasis on expressions, as face is covered with 'odni'.
· Male and female both dance.

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7. Sattariya
- Assam · Dance, drama & music combined.
- performed on devotional songs of Shankardev.

9. Kathak
- Uttar Pradesh · wear bells · jugalbandi between dance & tabla · foot work - "tadas" are crucial.

According to "Abhinay Darpan", there are three aspects of Dance -
NRATTA : focus on pure dance movements and steps without expressions.
NATYA : shows dramatical representation of story described in performance.
NRATYA : shows expressions, emotions and sentiments of performance and theme.

Indian classical dances have evolved from temple culture and have great religious and spiritual significance. Most of them are performed on devotional songs of krisha-Gopi that implies connection of 'Atma' (soul) to 'paramatma' (God). The music accompanied is either Carnatic or Hindustani music - that themselves have spirituality, purity associated with them, which strengthens further through Guru-shishya Parampara.

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2. How did the Sramana tradition influence the Vedic religion and led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects? Discuss.

श्रमण परंपरा ने वैदिक धर्म को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया तथा इसने जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और आजीविक संप्रदाय के उद्भव में कैसे मुख्य भूमिका निभाया? चर्चा कीजिए।

Sramana refers to non vedic religious movement around 6th century BCE. These were orthodox - who did not believe in authority of vedas and Brahmanism. They supported idea of renunciating homely and married life and lead a life of ascetics and austerity.

They had a huge influence on vedic tradition in terms of literature and philosophy. They were against heavy ritualism and sacrifices of Brahmanas. They accepted Shudras and women equally in their movement. Their support for non-violence attracted vaishyas, common people alike; while even kings & Nobles also supported sramanas.

The very tradition also led to emergence of Jainism, Budhism and Ajivika sects:

Jainism : Mahavira is considered to be founder of Jainism, who left his home at age of 30 yrs and adopted

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a 'sramana' life of austerities and eventually found 'kaivalya' after 13 years.

He did not accept a supreme authority of god and vedas and attacked evils of Varna system. He was staunch supporter of law of karma and ethics that is visible in his 'Panchmahavrata' or 5 principles of 'satya', 'Ahimsa', 'Asteya' 'Aparigraha' and 'Brahmacharya'.

Hence it can be considered as earliest form of Sraman tradition.

Budhism :

Gautama Budha also renounciated his domestic life at age of 29 years and wandered like Sramana in search of 'Noble Truths". He ultimately found four noble truths about sorrow in this world, its reason and solution.

He supported 'middle path" between extreme materialism and extreme austerity. His prescribed 'Ashtangik marg' or ~~Eightf~~ Eightfold path and code of conduct strengthens ethics of Sramana tradition.

Initially it was more of a reform movement among brahmanas & kshatriya themselves. Later it became a separate sect

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Great king Ashoka in his principles of Dhamma recommended people to "respect brahmanas & sramanas".

Ajivikas : 'Ajivikas' mean ascetic life without attachment with worldly things - which is soul of sramana tradition. This sect believed in "Niyati" and 'determinism'. Its founder Gosala suggested - 'Everything that has to happen will happen'.

All these sects contributed immensely to literature (Pali, Prakrit), philosophy Art (stupas, caves architecture) etc. since they owe their origin to Sramana tradition it must be credited with its huge influence on religion, society & culture.

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3. Post-Mauryan five centuries are often referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian History akin to the Dark Ages of Europe. Do you agree with the view?

यूरोप के अंधकार युग के समान मौर्योत्तर काल के पाँच सदियों को अक्सर भारतीय इतिहास के "अंधकार युग" के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं?

The five centuries from 200 BCE to 300 CE is referred to as Post Mauryan age. This period saw decline of Mauryan Empire, a number of foreign invasions (Shakas, Greeks, Kushans) at north west frontier and political disintegration of States. Therefore it is often referred as akin to dark ages of Europe after fall of great Roman Empire. However a further analysis of different dimensions of life is required before commenting on its "darkness".

Polity : The Magadha empire was taken over by Shunga dynasty who could not maintain large unified empire of north India. Attacks of Greeks, Shakas, Parthians & Kushans further disintegrated the subcontinent. As compared to centralized power of Mauryas, a hint of feudatories culture started to emerge in this era.

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Economy : Economically speaking, this was flourishing time for subcontinent.

→ ~~Increase~~ unprecedented numbers of gold coins issued by kushans.

→ Emergence of new ~~class~~ artisans, Craftsmen & traders.

→ Rise of towns & urbanization

→ Advanced tools of Agriculture

→ ~~Extreme~~ Foreign trade due to Kanishka's rule over central Asia & part of west Asia.

Sangam age in down south also saw enormous trade with Roman Empire.

Connectivity with silk route.

Art and culture :

Royal patronage to Budhism led to rise of beautiful sculptures in form of Gandhar & Mathura school of art.

This period also saw rise in script, language and literature. Many inscriptions in Prakrat & sanskrit are found in the period.

Father of medicine - Charak wrote

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Charak Samhita in this time.
Contacts with Greeks also gave spread knowledge of Astronomy.
Sangam Literature gave promotion to Tamil culture and learning.

Society and Religion
Varna System had become rigid by this time. Condition of women was deteriated. Sangam period even evidenced Sati practice in south. Domination of priestly class continued as even foreign powers eventually adopted Brahmanism. However Mahayana sect of Budhism saw great rise as well.

Hence though it can be related to 'dark age' as far as political disunity and societal inequalities are concerned but in terms of trade, commerce & Arts - it so can still be considered as bright age of ancient history.

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4. The relationship between the British imperialists and the Indian Princely States changed from 'Struggle for Equality' to 'Policy of Equal Federation' according to their changing needs. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों और भारतीय रियासतों के बीच के संबंध उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से 'समानता के लिए संघर्ष' से बदलकर 'समान परिसंघ की नीति' में परिवर्तित हो गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian princely states not less than 565 in number covered a big proportion of territory of India. The relationship between British Imperialists and states changed from 'struggle for equality' to 'policy of equal federation' according to their changing needs. We can see the development in following stages :-

1. East India Company's struggle for equality with Indian states (1740-1765).

In this phase - protection of commercial interest (export duty) of company and generation of revenue to finance the conquests - were major needs of Britishers.

This led to battle of Arcot, battle of Plassey (1757) and treaty of Allahbad (1765) which gave right to collect Diwani in Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.

2. Policy Of Ring Fence (1765-1813)

In this phase Britishers wanted to protect their posts/forts from French,

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Afghan, Maratha invadors. Some Indian princes like Raghunath Rao wanted power and supported company in their narrow interests. Wellesley's policy of Subsidiary Alliance; ~~and~~ Anglo Mysore was (1760's - 1799), Anglo Maratha war (1776 - 1818) reflect the same policy of ring fence

3. Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-1857)

Aggressive policies of Dalhousie ~~(48-~~ like 'Doctrine of lapse' (Satara) & annexation due to misgovernance (Awadh) led to ~~sub~~ subordinate position of Indian States where Britishers had taken away their external sovereignty. This was conducive to Act of 1833 where Britishers wanted to increase their paramountcy.

4. Policy of Subordinate union (1858-1935)

After the revolt of 1857; ~~dau~~ policy of direct annexation was abolished. But now British Imperialists aimed at further colonization through Royal titles Act - 1876 where Queen Victoria was declared as "Kaisar-e-Hind"

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~~Rules~~ This was in line with British interest of protection of their investment in railway, plantations etc.

Butler committee - 1927 aimed at deciding relationship between British India & princely states left question of extent of sovereignty unanswered.

5. Policy of equal federation (1935-1947).

Govt. of India Act 1935 ~~declared~~ proposed formation of Indian federation of states and provinces with 30-40% representation to princely states in central legislatures. This was aimed at checking congress' majority in legislatures.

This gradual development ultimately led to complete merger of states into Indian union post independence under leadership of 'Iron man of India' - Sardar Patel.

Changing relationship according to 'needs' is seen even today in the form of "neo cultural imperialism" or 'economic imperialism' by major powers of the world.

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5. While the Indian capitalist class could have contributed significantly towards the Indian national movement, it remained a bystander. Examine.

यद्यपि भारतीय पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता था, परंतु यह एक मूकदर्शक बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian capitalist class developed after middle of 19th century and came on their own by 1930's with formation of FICCI to represent ~~to~~ their interests. Their wealth, capacity to provide employment & influence government ~~was~~ had potential to support indian national movement, but they were seen remaining bystander.

~~which~~ Many individual capitalists identified themselves with national movement and were active members of Indian national congress.

- They saw British policies were discriminatory towards Indian Industries. And felt that only an independent government can ~~qtr~~ provide them tariff protection and governmental aid.
- Hence, they supported national movements
- swadeshi movement by boycotting foreign cloth and promoting 'swadeshi' industries
- They also participated in non-cooperation ~~and civil disobedience~~

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movement actively but remained bystanders during civil disobedience movement & Quit India movement because,

- During 1920's - especially 1928, India saw unprecedented worker's strikes in Calcutta, Bombay (Bombay mill strike) in textile, jute coal industries.

- Growing feelings of SOCIALISM in 1920's among revolutionaries as well as congress leadership.

- Maintainance of law and order is must to maintain market stability and smooth production in factory. Hence they avoided any government repression during national struggles.

All these developments made them apprehensive about their future and ~~cap~~ competitive edge against British companies. ~~T~~ ~~As~~ This led to declaration of Bombay manifesto in 1936 by Bombay businessmen in reaction to socialist objectives iterated by J.L. Nehru in 1936 - ~~Faizpur~~ congress session.

However their impact was not that

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Crucial on national movement; has ~~it~~ the national struggle was dependent on it.

However the same capitalist class seem to ~~comp~~ more actively participate in political affairs in post independence India and throughout the world in general as seen in recent American elections. While their active participation in nation building is appreciable but it must be in a transparent manner so that it does not take form of crony capitalism.

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6. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneaous insurrection. Also, discuss the reasons for its limited territorial spread.

इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या 1857 का विद्रोह एक संगठित और सुनियोजित विद्रोह था अथवा एक स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्रोह था। इसके अलावा, इसके सीमित क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Sepoy mutiny of 1857 has a special position in Indian history as a first major struggle for independence against British rule and East India company. Though it erupted as a spontaneous insurrection in Meerut on the cause of new enfield gun cartridges (that used beef & pig meat); however it was a reaction to many prevailing conditions created by Britishers' rule such as- economic degradation, unemployment, religious interference Dalhousy's policies of annexation (eg. Awadh) etc. The way, major leaders accepted Bahadur Shah II as their chief and dates of propagation in different parts - Jhasi, Bihar, Kanpur etc. show that there was an element of planning and organization in the revolt. However the revolt seriously lacked coherence in strategies of different leaders, proper preparation and planning regarding future political and administrative setup as compared to more organized and planned response of British.

Hence it can be said that the revolt was more than mere spontaneous mutiny

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but less than a planned national movement.

The movement can not be called as "national" due to its limited territorial spread. only 10% of population was effected by it. The reasons for the same can be following —

1. Mutiny remained limited to Awadh Bihar & Northern India. Madras, Bombay and Bengal remained quite aloof. Partly because many civilian / tribal / army mutiny before 1857 had been surely repressed by government. eg vellore mutiny or Santhal rebellion.

2. Not all the classes of society supported the sepoys' mutiny. Money lenders were the main targets, hence did not participate.
Loyal princes like Holkar of Indore, & Scindia and Zamindars helped British government in suppression.

3. Educated middle class did not agree with revolutionaries' stand on socio cultural reforms; hence did not participate.

4. Moreover, there was lack of

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national unity and modern sense of nationalism at that time in modern history. Hence all the parts of India did not associate themselves with mutiny.

Hence, though limited in its spread it had huge significance in signaling foreign rule that Indians are not going to tolerate their exploitative rule - which ultimately led to passing of ~~gover~~ betterment of India Act - 1858.

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7. The system of permanent settlement not only had economic consequences, but also gave rise to a new social structure in the Indian society. Explain.

स्थायी बंदोवस्त प्रणाली का न केवल आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम रहा, बल्कि इसने भारतीय समाज में एक नई सामाजिक संरचना को भी जन्म दिया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Permanent settlement system was a new land revenue system introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 in Areas of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and UP upto Varanasi.

This system declared Zamindars as owner of land and he had to pay a fixed revenue (10/11th) to the government on a fixed date.

This system was a departure from traditional land system of India, as Cornwallis confused Zamindars as 'landlords' of Britain. While excessive fixed revenue ruined peasants and led to further impoverishment it also eventually stagnated growth of agriculture leading to many economic consequences. But due to the mentioned departure; it also gave rise to a new social structure in Indian society:

a. Zamindari system led to a new phenomena of ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM.

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Because zamindars were declared 'owners' who could sell, transfer ~~or~~ no land; many urban rich zamindars hired rural intermediaries to collect revenue from cultivators on commercially profitable terms. This led to ~~bir~~ rise of ~~the~~ new class of talugdars, thikedar, jagirdars etc. In some areas of Bengal list went upto 50 intermediaries.

b. Since government fixed the revenue even in case of crop failure, droughts etc - this made it impossible for peasants to pay the rent. In such situation, they resorted to money lenders and often sold or mortgaged their lands. This not only transferred land from hands of cultivators to non-cultivators but also led to strengthening of class of money lenders in society.

c. Land became a private property - saleable and transferable. One, who owned the land, became most powerful in society. It ~~dev~~ left tenants devoid of their right to soil disturbing entire fabric of traditional Indian society. While the new classes of moneylenders & zamindars formed strong section of political

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allies of government in suppressing future revolts. Some old zamindars (more compassionate one's) had to ~~so~~ sell their land ~~to~~ due to inability to pay revenue on time.

Hence the new settlement system disturbed both economic & societal structure of India which became one of the grounds of national struggle ~~&~~ against foreign rule in ~~com~~ years to come.

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8. Discuss the circumstances that led to an alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements? Critically analyse the implications of this alliance on the Indian freedom movement.

उन परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलनों के बीच एक गठबंधन के बनने का कारण बनीं ? भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इस गठबंधन के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (1919-1922) was first major movement of mass-movement / Gandhian era of national movement. One special feature of movement was unprecedented unity and alliance between ~~na~~ ~~ka~~ muslims & hindus through khilafat - non-cooperation alliances. —

There are several circumstances that led to the alliance -

1. Lucknow Pact of 1916 had already brought Muslim league and Indian national Congress on common political platform.

2. Rowlatt Act - 1919 created ~~an~~ equal ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ anti-imperialist feelings among Hindus & Muslims alike.

3. First World War (1914 - 1919) had created miserable war-time economic-social conditions in India. Soaring prices, shortage of essential commodities, discontent among Indian army effected all sections of society alike.

4. Post war treatment of Turkey was

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the immediate cause of alliance between two. Caliph of Turkey was considered as leader of all muslims across world, discriminative treatment to Caliph furiated Indian muslims and led to formation of Khilafat committee in 1919 which later got support from Mahatma Gandhi and INC in special session of 1920 declared non cooperation movement. Nationalist young muslim leaders of muslim league were disillusioned with politics of Aligarh school and now completely associated with national movement.

Noncooperation movement in general and the alliance in particular had huge impact on Indian freedom movement-

- It saw unprecedented level of participation from masses - peasants, workers, students, women & muslims. Many muslim leaders like Mohammad Ali, Hakim Azmal Khan, Maulana Azad played an active role.
- It exposed myth of British racial superiority & invincibility.

But, many critics

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Criticize the alliance for mixing up religious matter with politics. which later took form of developed communalism.

Though khilafat was not purely a religiously motivated event but a reflection of general anti-imperialist feeling among ~~mus~~ nationalist muslims (as seen ~~as~~ when there was no revolt when Kemal Pasha replaced caliphate) But, it ~~co~~ is true ~~that~~ it could not uplift the religious political consciousness to a purely secular nationalist consciousness in the country.

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9. The emergence of national multimedia conglomerates in the post-liberalization period has not only changed the nature of journalism but also affected democratic mobilization in India. Discuss with examples.

उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय मल्टीमीडिया समूह के अविर्भाव ने न केवल पत्रकारिता की प्रकृति को परिवर्तित किया है बल्कि इसने भारत में लोकतांत्रिक लामबंदी को भी प्रभावित किया है। उदहारण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Multimedia Conglomerates are a group of companies associated with different forms of media like News channel (TV), magazine, News paper and internet websites. Technological revolution in communication in the form of multimedia is one of the biggest contribution of globalization and liberalisation.

These multimedia conglomerates have changed the traditional nature of journalism in following ways.

1. News reporting has become LIVE now compared to old print media. It has made possible to mobilize people and warn at the time of natural calamities for eg cyclone vardah.

2. Journalism has become more opionated compared to simple news reporting.

3. Advancement of technical features like videos, simulation, animation, social media, opinion polls etc - have

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made to more participatory and reachable to masses.

However, since these big media houses are usually owned by big corporates - it has made independent journalists ~~&~~ vulnerable to an extent.

Also, ~~has~~ commercialization of news has led to mixing of news with entertainment.

Liberalization era not only saw change in journalism but also its bigger impact on ~~for~~ democracy and public opinion -

1. Multimedia conglomorates play an active role in mass awareness and formation of public opinion. For eg. media's ~~news~~ support for Nirbhaya's rape case - movement led to government strengthening the legislation regarding women safety.

2. They also provide platform for advertisement of government schemes, their assessment - which helps educating people about their rights & evaluating performance of government.

3. Their wider reach, is also helping in societal integration and unity.

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However, Commercialisation of media has led to several conflict of interests in organisation. In today's media we can often see one group aligned to one political party and other group to some other party. This goes against neutrality of journalism and may mislead citizens in forming a biased opinion.

Recent cases of "fake news" impacting electoral results of American elections point out the same problem. Therefore its necessary that media platforms such as social media website accrue to self-regulation to check spread of rumours while continuing supporting freedom of speech and expression

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10. Operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into a vibrant business activity. Explain. Why could the example of Amul not be replicated in other areas of the country?

श्वेत क्रान्ति (ऑपरेशन फ्लड) ने भारत के डेयरी क्षेत्रक को आकर्षक व्यावसायिक गतिविधि में रूपांतरित करने के लिए एक सशक्त आधार का निर्माण किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। अमूल के उदाहरण का देश के अन्य भागों में अनुकरण क्यों नहीं किया जा सका?

Operation flood is a movement that started from movement of dairy workers of Khera district (Gujrat) led to formation of first dairy cooperative society AMUL in Gujrat and eventually developed into a nationwide operation flood. It was started by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) under chairmanship of Kurien Verghese.

The operation organized cooperatives on 'Anand' pattern from all across country to form a National Milk Grid. This grid was successfully able to -

1) Expand milk and dairy product production in country.

2) Eliminate intermediaries between producers and consumers.

3) Increase income level and standard of living of dairy farmers ~~expe~~ who were mainly small and marginal farmers.

Within years, by ≈1995 there were around 70,000 milk cooperatives operating

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in India out of which 6,000 were women cooperatives. In this aspect the operation was also able to impact upliftment of SC/ST farmers, women (through SEWA foundation) and develop new subsidiary industries of animal husbandry, artificial insemination, food processing etc. Hence, we can say that operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into vibrant business activity.

~~However~~ Though there were efforts being made to replicate the same in other sectors like farming etc, but they could not be as successful. For eg. cooperative farming could not be successful as either there were cooperatives of big farmers evading taxes or of government that could not generate profit.

Service sector like banking cooperatives could create some momentum for some time but they also became victim of caste hierarchy where credit availability to landlers poor was minimum.

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It has been observed that cooperative banks suffered from overdue loans making them unviable. But still contribution of NABARD and cooperative farmers banks can not be ignored in agriculture.

Among production activities, while small scale salt makers and oilseed cultivators gained growth but over all government initiatives in other sectors grew more inefficient.

While noting these shortcomings, all stakeholders should try to promote cooperatives in different sectors making Gandhiji's economic vision come true as envisaged in DPSP of our constitution as well.

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11. Implementation of the language provisions in the Constitution proved to be a formidable task even though the Congress party was in power all over the country. In this regard, discuss the challenges and the manner in which the language issue was resolved.

पूरे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद, संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रावधान का कार्यान्वयन एक दुरूह कार्य सिद्ध हुआ। इस सन्दर्भ में, भाषाई मुद्दों के समाधान के तरीकों तथा इसके मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Language problem has been the most divisive problem in post independence India - be it provision of official language or linguistic reorganisation of states.

Our constitution in Article 343 provides for Hindi as official language of union while English could be used for official communication till 1965. Power to change this deadline resided with Parliament. And this became the issue of contention all over the country despite having congress government ~~in~~ all over the country. The issue posed many challenges to the national integration and harmony of society:

→ National ~~le~~ leaders like Gandhi were opposed to English and leaders like Nehru also wanted Hindi as official language. But first debate ~~o~~ was over 'Hindustani', 'Hindi' vs 'Urdu'.

→ Many non-Hindi speaking states like Tamil Nadu, Bengal and Andhra Pradesh etc. opposed the deadline of 15

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years for continuation of English and saw it as supremacy of Hindi states.

3. Protests in opposition of Official language Act 1963 - especially in Tamil Nadu. posed threat to national unity, safety and peace in country. This also set a wrong precedent for king language based demands of more linguistic states fearing Balkanization of country.

However, through gradual efforts and deliberation, issue was resolved. Initially constitution provided for replacement of Hindi in a phased manner. Later on, Joint parliament committee (JPC) was appointed in 1960. On its recommendation, Official language Act 1963 was passed which removed restriction of 15 years for use of English.

The ambiguity in language of act led to further protests with wide student participation. That ultimately led to passage of amendment to OLA-1963 in 1967 by Indira Gandhi government. The amendment -

- removed all ambiguities associated to Act.
- proposed three language formula in education - Hindi, English and Native language as compulsory part of learning.

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· It also provided for making higher education available in Indian languages. However in absence of clear deadline, not ~~deve~~ much development has been done in this aspect.

Unity in Diversity is our civilizational value. While we must preserve, ~~protect~~ promote diverse languages to spread education among masses, it should be avoided to use it as tool of POLITICS. Recent protests over Jallikattu also send across a message of striking balance between traditional identity and constitutional values.

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12. The Cold War was a geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers. Discuss. What were the factors responsible for the end of the Cold War?

शीत-युद्ध, विश्व की दो महाशक्तियों के बीच एक भू-राजनैतिक, वैचारिक तथा आर्थिक संघर्ष था। चर्चा कीजिए। शीत-युद्ध की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण कौन से थे?

Cold war refers to post world war II Phenomena which involved no direct war between the two world superpowers - U.S.A and U.S.S.R but represented a geopolitical, ideological and economic struggle between the two.

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE :

Post Industrial Revolution - USA along with western Europian countries adopted Capitalism model of economy and society which was based on private property, free economy (Laissez faire) and based on principle of mass production. This ideology though brought great Industrial & financial achievements but led to economic disparity in society and exploitation of workers class. ~~but now~~ USSR on other hand supported COMMUNISM where concept of private property was to be abolished and socialization of property was invisaged. There were to be no class - differences in such society as envisaged by Karl Marx. Stalin after Potsdam conference said there can be no ideological

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coherence between communism & capitalism and proposed to create an iron wall from Baltic sea to Adriatic sea.

GEOPOLITICAL STRUGGLE.

Geopolitical struggle between the two started from Yalta & Potsdam conference over Germany & Japan. This was further expanded by creation of MILITARY BLOCKS like North Atlantic treaty organisation (NATO), SEATO, CENTO with US as leader and WARSAW PACT with USSR's leadership. The Geopolitical struggle furthered in satellite states as reflected in vietnam war, Chinese revolution, Korean war & Afghan war. A life-threatening ARMS RACE gave between the two put world into danger.

ECONOMIC STRUGGLE:

Economic struggle derives from ideological differences between capitalism & communism. US started its policy of dollar imperialism through Marshal plan & Monroe doctrine in the name of giving aids to European countries for economic recovery. Russia responded

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with Maltova Plan, however could not compete with US in terms of finances hence supported cause of "nationalisation" of property eg. Suez canal.

However the rivalry eventually diffused by end of 1980's - due to following factors.

1. Economic reform in USSR by Glachnev who gave two principles of 'restructuring' & 'openness' (glasnost). He also pushed reforms towards political democracy

2. Weakening of communist parties in 'satellite states' of USSR by 1990.

3. Disintegration of USSR in 1999 - which led to formation of 15 independent republic along with Russia. This weakened position of Russia politically & economically and world largely remained unipolar (USA).

4. Fall of Berlin wall - Integration of west & East Germany in 1991.

5. Increasing role of ~~third~~ third world countries of Asia & Africa including India through non alignment movement and united nations also contributed in bringing cold war to an end.

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13. While there were some similarities between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism, there were certain fundamental differences as well. Discuss.

यद्यपि हिटलर के नाजीवाद तथा मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद के बीच कुछ समानताएं थीं, तथापि उनके बीच कुछ आधारभूत अंतर भी विद्यमान थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Political developments in Europe after first world war are generally termed as "fascist", as they have common features of hostility towards democracy and socialism. Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy are the most famous among them that have many similarities:

1. Background and Reasons:

Economic: While in Germany, ~~failing~~ Ruhr occupation of 1923 and economic depression of 1929 led to unrest; Italy was also suffering from unemployment and economic crisis post world war 1.

Political: Infant Weimar Republic was unable to handle coup of Hitler in 1923. Italian king was guided by Mussolini and his March to Rome made him de-facto ruler.

Economic & political troubles led to similar social unrest in both countries, which gave rise to Nazism & Fascism.

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2. Political Policies

- Both Hitler & Mussolini suspended Human Rights.

- They both banned all political parties except their own in the name of 'purge' as purification.

3. Economic Policies

Both tried to revive their economies through Agricultural reforms, ~~while~~ ~~Hitler attacked Jews~~ tourism reforms (Italy) etc.

4. External policies :

Both accepted policy of aggression and expansion. Chechoslovakia, Poland became victim of Germany while Ethiopia became victim of Italian aggressions.

5. Violent Nationalism

Both supported common philosophy of violent nationalism.

However, there are some fundamental differences as well.

1. Racial Supremacy : Hitler believed in ideology of Aryan race's supremacy; as compared to Jews. Mussolini did

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not support any such specific race.

2. Brutal ~~viol~~ violence : while Nazism led to extreme form of violence like expelling Jews in concentration camps ; Mussolini's rule did not lead to such ~~ac~~ actions.

3. Constitutional Monarchy : Germany was a republic while Italy was a monarchy. That's why Mussolini could be curbed by king at critical time while there was no power above Hitler.

4. Peasants' cause : Hitler had a bias towards German peasants while no such bias is observed in Mussolini's policies.

Despite the differences, they both can be considered as worst form of imperialism which strengthened to path to second world war - biggest war till date!

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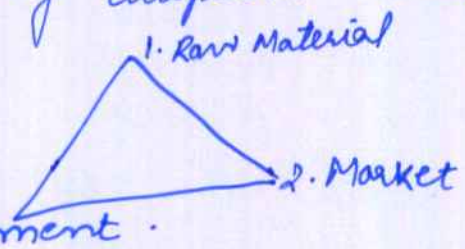
14. What were the conditions that favored imperialism in Asia and Africa? Discuss the long-term impacts of imperialist control on the countries of Asia and Africa.

एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली परिस्थितियां कौन-सी थीं? एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों पर साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण के दीर्घकालीन प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

With discovery of new routes to unexplored Geographical territories - ~~led~~ growth of imperialism in Asia and Africa is seen in between 17th century till 20th century. Major conditions that favoured the imperialism are following :

1. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION : Industrial revolution in most of the Asia & African countries reached very late.
on the other hand they could meet demands of European Industrial revolution




For eg. India and Egypt could supply cotton and tea while Congo was good for rubber plantation. They also proved to be great market and investment destination for European ~~coma~~/imperialist companies.

2. Lack of Political Unity : Most of the countries of Asia & Africa were

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divided into decentralised Political units eg. Mysore, Marathas, Mughals in India.

3- Military strength : Military and army of these countries were not equipped with modern weapons & technology. On the other hand Imperialist nations ~~wer~~ had strong army, navy equipped with advanced weapons.

4. Social Hierarchy :
While social backwardness in the form of feudalism ~~too~~ was disappearing in European nations due to revolutions like French revolution; Asia and Africa was still suffering from disintegrated and backward social structure.

5- Modern nationalism : The spirit of modern national consciousness was missing among Asian & African countries.
Hence these conditions led to rapid colonization and had long term impact on them:

1. ~~No~~ Colonization : Most of the non-industrialist countries lost their independence.

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2. Economic backwardness : Colonization led to deindustrialization of traditional crafts & industries and further impoverishment due to Agriculture stagnation - As highlighted by Dada Bhai Nairoji in his economic critique.

3. Racial discrimination : Imperialist policies like "Apertheid" in S. Africa led to inferiority complex among local people.

4. Race of imperialism and colonization among industrialized countries ultimately led to two devastating world wars which had destructive impact on Asian and African colonies as well.

However, in longer run. the imperialist oppression led to unification of people and development of national consciousness among the colonized people against imperialist powers.

And After gaining independence, these countries of Asia & Africa formed a strong third world block with the platform of Non Alignment Movement.

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15. Briefly discuss the issues that led to the rise of ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. How did the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord attempt to address them?

1980 के दशक में श्रीलंका में नस्लीय अलगावाद के उद्भव के लिये जिम्मेदार कारकों की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के माध्यम से किस प्रकार इसका समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया।

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16. Investment in the future of girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also one of social attitude. Comment. How can the government schemes help change entrenched social attitudes vis a vis the girl child?

बालिकाओं के भविष्य हेतु निवेश करना केवल आर्थिक प्राथमिकता का ही नहीं वरन् सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति का भी एक प्रश्न है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। सरकारी योजनायें बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को परिवर्तित करने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती हैं?

Intro. facts - Social attitude - Education, health, Empow.

Govt schemes Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, Sabla, Beti B Janani Suraksha, Acts against crimes

Conclude keeping in view.

Despite being almost 50% of population; labour force participation of women is dismal (only 13.6% urban and 29% rural working women). Hence ensuring an educated, healthy, and employable future for girl child is crucial for economic prosperity of the country.

However skewed sex ratio of 940/1000 (2011 census) points out that it is a question of social attitude as well. Prevailing cultural beliefs like primacy of male child and social practices like Dowry have resulted in heinous crimes like female infanticide or lack of early childhood care of girl children. The solution lies in realization of importance of education of girls as upliftment of whole society. A healthy, educated mother will be able to provide better care for her children, family and educate entire generation.

Eradication of patriarchal attitude clubbed

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with government initiatives and legislations will be able to help achieve true liberation and development of women.

Government legislations and laws like Anti Dowri Act 1961, pre natal diagnostic technique Act, child marriage act etc have helped greatly in creating awareness as well as deterrance against oppressive practices.

It is result of several education schemes like 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' Sakshartha Abhiyan for female literacy and RTE Act 2009 that female child enrolment in primary education is near 100%. Recent initiatives like "Beti Bachao, Beti padhao" and 'selfy with daughter" help in pursuading positive social attitude. However much needs to be done towards reducing dropout rates in secondary education.

While programmes like Janani suraksha Yojna have encouraged institutional deliveries; construction of toilets for girls as part of

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Swachha Bharat Abhiyan is crucial for girls' safety and schooling. Several scholarship schemes for women's higher education are steps in right direction.

Though these schemes provide legislative framework and encouragement towards girl child; much needs to be done by all stakeholders like women organizations, schools, panchayat leaders, police, NGO's, media and citizen to spread awareness and help attack prejudices from their roots.

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17. Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people not only in India but also in other countries. Why are the youth vulnerable to suicides? Discuss some strategies to address the problem of suicides among the youth.

आत्महत्या, न केवल भारत में वरन् अन्य देशों में भी युवाओं के बीच मृत्यु का एक प्रमुख कारण है। युवा आत्महत्या के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों होते हैं? युवाओं में आत्महत्या की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Youth are considered as future of any country or world; but with advent of globalization, more and more young people not only in India but across world are becoming vulnerable to suicides which is a dangerous trend for society.

There are many factors responsible for such a trend:

1. Unemployment : Unemployment - both of unskilled youth as well as educated youth leads to feelings of "worthless" and economic tensions push them for such an extreme decision.

2. Psychological reasons : Depressions due to failed relationships, rejections and loneliness are also responsible for the suicide.

3. Competition : with increasing competition for admission into higher administrative jobs & education

Reasons.
unemployment
psychological reasons
failure
competition
consum. mfg.
lack of support
sol^n
helpline.
counselling
- family education

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institutions during teen age creates a lot of pressure. Eg. suicide cases of students in Kota (Raj).

4. Disintegration of family Institution :
with increasing migration into urban areas, divorces etc leaves a young person alone to share his problems with.

5. Sexual violence against women :
cases of rape and acid attack hurts dignity of a woman often leading to extreme step of suicide.

Considering the trend analysis government, civil organizations, NGO's media can participate together to address this problem -

1. A 24/7 helpline for such persons
2. Compulsary establishment of counselling faculty in corporates, schools, colleges, work places.
3. family can play a crucial role of support since childhood.
4. Interactive clubs and groups in education institutions
5. Incorporation of moral science and

council
counselle.

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'group discussions' as part of formal education that will foster imbibe values of 'sharing', 'confidence' etc.

With increase in materialism and consumerism - young generation is not able to explore all dimensions of their personality - social, creative emotional, spiritual etc. An active and coherent strategy among all stakeholders can address the problem gradually but effectively.

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18. Unemployment can not be ascribed only to economic factors, social and personal factors equally contribute to this phenomenon. Discuss.

बेरोजगारी के लिए केवल आर्थिक कारकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं माना जा सकता; सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारक भी इस परिघटना के लिए समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Intro - Dem. D.
Eco factors - poverty, Agri distr. village.
social : educ, caste & reser. joint family, superstition.
Conclus skill Ind start up Inv.

With more than 65% of population with less than 35 years of age, India is facing a Demographic Divident. Unemployment is the biggest challenge in realizing its true potential.

While economic reasons like stagnation of agriculture, ruin of village industries and poverty are main reasons for unemployment; problem can be ascribed to social and personal factors as well:-

1. Education : ~~At~~ While enactment of RTE has led to improvement in primary enrolment, lack of higher education and skill training has led to unemployment. Society still functions with traditional rote learning which is not able to meet requirements of industrial jobs.

2. Caste system :

Rigidity of caste system is still prevailing in rural India. With distruction of

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traditional means of employment; caste bound occupations are not employing enough youth leaving them either jobless or under employed.

3. Joint family

While values and culture behind virtues of joint family is recommendable, but this culture some times is harmful for productivity. It creates lethargic personal attitude among some family members who totally depend upon others for their own bread.

4. Superstitions and Ignorance

lack of education and ~~an~~ exposure has left majority of our population ignorant and superstitious where they casually accept their poverty and unemployment as result of their destiny rather than fighting for ~~them~~ any alternate jobs.

lack of awareness also hinders them into actualizing several government schemes like MGNREGA skill India to gain employment.

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5. Educated unemployment :

Some times personal attitude of educated youth does not allow them to accept any job inferior to their qualification. Also, risk aversion hinders them from entrepreneurship ~~which is~~. Therefore its time government, and several stakeholders realize full implementation of several schemes like Skill India, Digital India, NGNREGA, Start up India etc. to turn ~~make~~ demographic challenge into a blessing.

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19. With overpopulated cities and their strained infrastructure, India is in the midst of an urban crisis. How far can the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of exisiting cities in the country? What are the reservations of local bodies with respect to this mission?

अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों एवं उनकी दबावयुक्त अवसंरचना के कारण, भारत शहरी संकट से जूझ रहा है। देश में वर्तमान शहरों के उन्नयन में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन कितना सहयोग प्रदान कर सकता है। इस मिशन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों की पूर्वापेक्षाएँ क्या हैं?

While cities are engines of economic growth but overcrowding, unprecedented migration, strained infrastructure, expansion of slums have led to a sort of urban crisis as observed in case of Chennai floods, smog in Delhi and dumpfire in slums of Mumbai in recent years.

Smart Cities is a mission of current government to develop approx. 100 "Satellite towns" near main urban centres providing them civic amenities like public transport, water, malls etc.

Smart cities envisages a 'people-centric' and sustainable development of cities where there are adequate public utilities like water, sanitation, health-education centres, public transport along with E-governance to ensure a transparent administration.

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Unique feature of the program is its bottom-up approach which asks for state government and local bodies to submit project proposals. This will ensure a more inclusive, planned and participative urban growth.

However local bodies have some apprehensions about role of special purpose vehicles that are empowered to assess, plan, implement and evaluate projects.

local bodies will substantially devolve their powers to enable SPV's that may side line them and give discretion to construction /investment partners part of SPV's.

Though local bodies have representation in SPV's but SPV can be of form of Public private partnership as well. Hence their fears are valid to some extent.

Anyways our local municipal bodies are suffering from lack of financial resources and power; hence its imperitive to enhance their power adequately and expand smart cities

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mission in a democratic manner to realize the 11st sustainable development goal of "sustainable cities and communities".

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20. What are Personal Law Boards? Are their decisions binding on citizens? How can the incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts be reconciled? Discuss.

पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड क्या हैं? क्या उनके निर्णय नागरिकों पर बाध्यकारी हैं? उनके द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सिद्धांतों एवं सामान्य कानूनी अदालतों के सिद्धांतों के मध्य विसंगति की स्थिति में किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, several religions belief in different personal laws that govern matters related to marriage, inheritance etc.

Personal law boards are representatives of these personal laws of religions that give decisions applicable on members of their corresponding community. They have got a religious backing as well as legislative backing through Hindu law Act (1955) and Muslims personal law board Act (1937).

Their decisions are binding on citizens. However, if the decision infringes upon fundamental rights of citizens then they can appeal into Supreme Court. However, usually any disobedience to such decisions lead to much humiliation and community boycott on several ocassions.

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Recent issue of Triple Talaq, which is seen as against fundamental rights of equality of women has still got support from personal law board which calls for better coherence between personal law boards and constitution or common law courts.

Such coherence can be achieved by meetings between judges, board members, religious leaders and law commission to sort out differences over crucial issues.

A clear balance and coordination has to be spelt out between Art 25 - freedom of religion and Art-44 uniform civil code.

Personal law boards must be made more representative - that is participation of women into board decisions will ~~break~~ ensure social justice.

Gradual inclusion of personal law-affairs into jurisdiction of common law courts as done in case of Hindu law Act.

While such efforts are necessary to achieve a more egalitarian and

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liberal society with equal rights for all underprivileged sections such as women & backward castes; it should be done in a manner such that ~~feelings~~ of minority communities feel secure, and stay assured of their unique identity, culture and position ~~in~~ in the country.